

## TWO COLONELS OF KENTUCKY

Two Big Men of the Blue Grass State Have a Serious Spat.

### BLOOD WAS LOOKED FOR

NO GREAT STREAM HAS YET FLOWN, HOWEVER.

It occurred in the Scott Jackson case at Newport—Every Reason to Believe That the Man Charged With the Murder of Police Chief Scanlon Will Be Able to Prove an Alibi—A Salt Lake Man's Evidence Wanted.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 2.—Mrs. Edwin Post of Greenfield sat by her half-brother, the prisoner, all forenoon. She was accompanied by her own and Scott's mother in the afternoon.

When the prisoner came in after dinner, he kissed his mother affectionately and chatted with her. Mrs. Jackson wore the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. She maintained her composure admirably.

In the afternoon, when Colonel Crawford announced his withdrawal challenge to Colonel Nelson. Mrs. Post, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Lewis arose and left the room.

D. R. Locke was recalled and testified that more than two persons could have gone over the ground without showing tracks of more than one.

Allen Anderson, of Hamilton, Ohio, was called to tell about the character of Allen Johnson, the witness for the prosecution. He testified that he had defended Johnson when he was

INDICTED FOR PRIZE FIGHTING

in Hamilton, under the name of Jones. He said that Johnson came to him and recalled this fact and then talked to him about securing a fight. He told him a different story about the movements of Jackson and Pearl Bryan at Wallingford's saloon from that from which Johnson told on the stand.

Attorney Shepherd testified that Johnson followed him around from one place to another and finally told him that he might lose his employment if he testified in the case, and wanted to know what could be done for him in case that should happen. He testified making any reference to him. A number of depositions were introduced for the purpose of breaking down the character of Edwin H. Jackson as a witness.

Mrs. Edwin Post, half-sister of Scott Jackson, came into the court room, kissed Scott Jackson and took a seat beside him. She was accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Lewis of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Post was called as a witness and testified to Jackson's life in Greenfield, where she said he had lived with his mother. She stated that his reputation there was good.

AFTER AN ALIBI

Miss Rose McNevin, one of the proprietors of the house where Jackson and Wallingford lodged, testified concerning Jackson's movements every day during the week of the murder. She accounted for him almost constantly during that time and said that on the night of Friday he was in the dining room with others until 10 o'clock. At that time she went to her room and heard him go to his room. She read until midnight and knew that up to that time Jackson had not left his room.

A sensational occurrence took place this afternoon, resulting in a fine of \$25 being imposed on Attorney Crawford for contempt of court. While a discussion was in progress about the further continuance of the cross-examination of Mrs. McNevin, the witness made the remark that this witness (Miss McNevin) was unusually positive in her statement, and he went on to say that he wanted no reflection on women in general when he said that no witnesses are

AS POSITIVE AS WOMEN.

Crawford said: "They are generally right, are they not?"

"You are not sufficiently acquainted with respectable women to be a judge," said Nelson.

Crawford then stated to the court that he had been insulted by the counsel for the state, and pointing his finger at Colonel Nelson, said: "I shall hold you personally responsible for that remark."

Colonel Nelson responded: "I am responsible." The court interrupted, directing the clerk to fine Mr. Crawford for contempt of court.

It is due to Colonel Nelson to say that immediately after the remark which offended Colonel Crawford and before that gentleman resented it, he added:

"I mean no personal reflection upon Colonel Crawford."

After court adjourned there was a lingering about the court-room to

SEE SOMETHING TRAGICAL.

There were only two tables and a witness box between Colonel Nelson and Colonel Crawford. Colonel Nelson arose and remained standing several minutes looking toward Crawford. The latter was surrounded by reporters, who engaged him until Colonel Nelson left the room. Judge Nelson called Nelson to his room and kept him twenty minutes in a consultation.

Colonel Nelson then walked home Crawford, a few minutes later, went to his office, where he was called by Fiske of Covington. Many think Colonel Crawford's fine for contempt will be remitted Monday. There is no doubt in the pluck of either colonel in this violent estrangement.

The testimony of the defense was directed against the colored porter at Wallingford's saloon, and George H. Jackson, the negro cab driver. Depositions from Chief of Police Van Tassel, Prosecuting Attorney Deal, Harrison Shields and George W. Fields, all of Springfield, O., where George Jackson lived for months, all are damaging to his reputation for truth and veracity, while he lived there. The positive testimony was that of the McNevin family at whose house Scott Jackson and George Wallingford were lodged, and of Prof. Post and his wife and Messrs. John Morris, A. P. Brockway, T. E. Darrell and W. J. Grooms of Greenfield. The McNevins testified to Jackson's presence at his room at midnight, January 21, and the Greenfields people testified to his good reputation.

After Colonel Crawford's quasi challenge, he never on mentioned Colonel Nelson. In addressing the commonwealth, he addressed Mr. Lockhart, although Mr. Nelson did all the examining and arguing. Nelson retorted intelligently, by saying: "Mr. Lockhart objects." "Mr. Lockhart consents," as the case might be. Neither attorney was armed.

SCANLON'S SLAYER.

Charles Humber Will Probably Prove an Alibi.

(Special to The Herald.)

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 2.—Chief of Police Ellis arrived in the city early this morning, having in charge the man Charles Humber, who was arrested at Rock Creek, Mont., suspected of

stabbing Policeman Scanlon at this place four weeks ago; but up to this time the officers have been unable to identify the prisoner as the man wanted for murdering the officer.

Mark Seal, a gentleman residing in Salt Lake, and who was a passenger on the north-bound train on the night of the stabbing, claims to have been a witness to the affair. He has been sent for to identify Humber, if possible, who is now confined in the county jail, and will be brought up for examination on Tuesday next. Humber stoutly claims his innocence, and in the meantime, his friends at Anaconda are active in their efforts to secure his release, and have wired Chief of Police Ellis that they can prove a complete alibi for Humber.

### SIMPLE SERVICES.

Remains of Ex-Secretary Gresham Laid at Rest.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—With simple services the remains of Walter Q. Gresham, late secretary of state, were laid at rest at Arlington cemetery, the nation's burying ground, late this afternoon. Only Mrs. Gresham and her son Otto accompanied the remains from Chicago.

Secretary Lamont met them at the depot, accompanied by one or two personal friends of the Greshams, including Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mrs. Gresham and Otto followed the remains to Arlington in President Cleveland's carriage which had been placed at their disposal. Secretary Lamont found a few friends in carriages fell behind the sad procession.

At the gates of the cemetery, the funeral party was joined by President Cleveland, secretaries of state, Charles and Herbert and Major General Miles, with eight private soldiers and a bugler sergeant detailed from Fort Meyer. The president and cabinet took their places at the head of the procession. The remains were lowered in the casket resting place, the bugler sounded taps, and that was all of the ceremony that marked the interment.

### For Armor Plated.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The bids were opened at the navy department today for the furnishing of about 6,000 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor for the battleships Keokuk and Kentucky. The bidders were Carnegie and the Bethlehem Steel companies of Pennsylvania. The aggregate of bids was for the Keokuk, Carnegie, \$1,383,150; Bethlehem, \$1,573,390; for Kentucky, Bethlehem, \$1,569,750; Carnegie, \$1,552,477.50. The Bethlehem company was the lowest bidder for the Kentucky armor. The prices per ton ranged from \$55 to \$62.5.

Letters accompanying the bids of the steel companies explained that the bids were on an average actually \$5.70 per ton less than the price paid by the department for armor under existing contracts, which is to be accounted for by the fact that today's bids propose to include Harveyizing and reworking the armor, and in fact, all expenses except that of the nickel for alloying, amounting to about \$20 per ton of armor. At present the government pays extra for these things, the Harvey treatment alone costing from 2½ cents to 4 cents per pound.

### The New Minister.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Spinichiro Kurino, the Japanese minister, will be soon transferred to the Japanese legation of Italy where a vacancy exists. His successor will be Hoshino, a man of great reputation in Japan and a representative of the liberal element.

Mr. Hoshi has had a most eventful career. As a young man he went to England and had the distinction of being one of the first Japanese to graduate from Cambridge university and to be admitted to the bar. Returning to Japan, he became an advocate, and after being repeatedly admonished and punished for his radical utterances, he was obliged to leave Japan for a time. He was in fact, the first Japanese representative, a position to which he was afterwards re-elected. In 1889, being for the time out of favor with the authorities at home, he left Japan and made a tour of the world, spending some time in Washington and showing great interest in the workings of congress. As for Minister Kurino, it is believed that he had the distinction of being government in transferring him to Italy is to secure the benefit of his great knowledge of the subject of tariffs and experience in treaty negotiations to prepare a set of similar treaties between Japan on one side and Switzerland, Belgium and Portugal on the other. It is also possible that he will be of service in concluding the French treaty, now hanging fire.

### SPORTING NOTES.

One of the finest packs of hounds in England was recently sold for \$15,000. In the Ski Derby, near Christiania, the winner of the jump, Cato Aahl, covered eighty feet.

William Young, 71 years old, and John Ferguson, 52 years old, of Piquette, N. H., have signed articles for a 100-yard race for a stake of \$10, to be run on May 1.

Many Canadian hares are soon to be seen in the woods of Salisbury township, Mass., which on Burdick's bay Sportmen of that region are arranging to secure the hares and turn them down in the hope of stocking the woods with them, for game purposes.

Serumpox is a new disease to which football has given rise in England. It is a bad contagion, coming indirectly from dirt jerseys and affecting especially the forwards in Rugby football, who have to shove in scrimmages. It has been proved to be contagious. The latest official report shows that nearly 12,000 miles of railway are open for traffic in India.

At the Transvaal gold fields whiskey brings \$15.50 a bottle, champagne \$12.50 and beer one dollar a bottle.

The Ashantee ambassadors to England spent \$60,000 in eight months. Over twenty boys under 18 years of age have won the Victoria cross.

Great Britain's territory in Africa amounts to 2,570,000 square miles.

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Vienna is to lose the Wien, the little river from which the city derives its name. It had for some time been used as an outlet for sewage and often caused damage by overflowing, but will now be covered over. Reservoirs have been built to which the water will be drawn during freshets.

Madame de Remusat had features so perfect that her contemporaries said she was worthy to sit as a model for a Greek goddess. The face of her closely resembled alabaster, yet she did not give one the impression of being pale or delicate. In old age she retained most of her good looks.

SETTLED HIM.

"Be mine!" he implored.

"No," she answered.

"I won't take no for an answer," he shrieked.

"No," she responded.

And then his hat and sadly went.

—Boston Courier.

## BRIGHT BITS FROM BERLIN

Many Rumors Abroad of Another Cabinet Crisis.

### CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT

HOHENLOHE'S HEALTH IS DOUBTLESS SHATTERED.

Expedition Organized to Thoroughly Explore the Northern Part of Africa, Where Great Discoveries of Gold, Copper and Gold Are Said to Have Been Made—Mad King Otto's Birthday.

BERLIN, May 2.—[Copyright 1896, by the Associated Press.]—Rumors of another cabinet crisis have been current throughout the week, and some of the newspapers have gone so far as to predict the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the minister of war, General Bismarck. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals. According to information obtained from inner circles, the following is the position: The military court procedure

IS ANTIQUATED, dating from 1818, and is full of abuses. Under it publicity is rigorously refused, and trials are only conducted in public in the case of the Bavarian army. General Suiz, who is looked upon as likely to be appointed president of the imperial court, has refused to agree to a bill to remedy these defects, and the measure outlined was approved by the cabinet and the bunderstath. The bill is now before the emperor, who, so far, has not come to a decision. The king of Saxony, whose counsel is greatly valued by the emperor, opposes the bill and so does General Von Falken, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieutenant General Von Posen, who is the emperor's favorite aide de camp. In spite of this opposition, it is believed to be likely that the emperor will approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the present campaign on the subject which is looked upon as intended to put him at variance with the cabinet, and the more so because he has been told that the proposed reform will weaken the discipline of the army.

It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health is shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the relation of a bunderstath and his resignation, the emperor has not yet decided, can not be far distant. But the emperor is unable yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp Von Eulenberg, General von Werder and General von Alvensleben are mentioned as Prince Hohenlohe's possible successors. The two last named are committed to military reforms.

The emperor and empress, after attending the Frankfurt and Berlin peace jubilee, propose to visit Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, the chairman of the imperial council. This event will probably be followed by a visit to the duke's residence. In consequence of the persistent reports of the discovery of valuable gold, copper and coal fields in the northern part of Africa, an expedition has been fitted out to proceed to that part of the world and thoroughly explore the region. The expedition is said to have been made. The expedition will be about eighteen months.

The forty-eighth birthday of the mad king Otto of Bavaria was officially celebrated by the court at Munich on Monday. The king, who is said to be in a blood vessel on the head and is quite impulsive to his surroundings. The physicians in attendance on the king think he lives on an old age, unless a blood vessel on the head is removed. The king's idea is to formally declare King Otto's reign closed and crown Prince Ludwig, the regent, as the emperor of Bavaria, and again be abandoned on the subject of the emperor and the kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg.

ANTI-CONSUMPTION. Dr. Langheld, the discoverer of the microbion against consumption is now to publish a book on the discovery and details of his treatment. Dr. Langheld's preparation retains ozone unchanged after a long exposure to air and the ozone is introduced into the blood and exerts a strong anti-microbial influence. He has successfully several advanced cases of consumption and his treatment is now employed in the charity hospital. Dr. Langheld is now in the midst of his campaign at Kiel. He is about thirty years old, and has traveled in East Africa, Brazil and Venezuela for several years, studying many interesting facts of this profession.

Many German physicians are skeptical as to the efficiency of anti-microbion and others warmly praise Dr. Langheld and are trying to interest the government in the discovery.

OUR MR. UHL.

The audience of Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, the United States ambassador to Germany, with Emperor William, which was published in the press, arrived here of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is now fixed for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Schloss. Mr. Uhl will be accompanied by the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. John B. Jackson, bearing the new ambassador's credentials by Captain Evans, the military attaché of the embassy, and Mr. Herbert G. Squires, second secretary of the embassy.

The rehearsal of the case of the American insurance company will occupy several months, and further time must elapse before a decision can be arrived at.

Emperor William on Saturday attended the festival of the BERLIN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of its foundation. After expressing pleasure at being able to receive from which the city derives its name, the emperor expressed confidence that the artists of the present day would uphold the ideals of the past, and assured them that they could depend upon his protection and good will.

The emperor concluded with hoping

TO BOTTLE IN BOND.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The house ways and means committee today decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Evans of Kentucky to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond. This bill is designed to give the bottlers of American whiskeys and other spirits an opportunity to compete for foreign markets with foreign goods without the handicap of the internal revenue tax which must now be paid on bottled goods exported.

KEENE'S TOUR.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Thomas W. Keene made a contract today with Charles B. Hanford, who will manage his tour next season and act with him.

BIG HORN HOT SPRINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The agreement made between the interior department and the Shoshone Indians for the purchase of the lands contained in the Big Horn Hot Springs in Wyoming has been forwarded by Secretary Smith to congress with a recommendation for ratification. The lands are ten miles square and the purchase price is \$50,000.

LOOKS LIKE VICTORY.

METHODIST WOMAN MAY YET WIN THE DAY.

A Secret Meeting Held Last Night, But the Facts Are Alleged to Have Leaked Out.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—Bishop Foster presided at the general M. E. conference today.

He suggested that business be transacted in an orderly manner and added that quiet could not be sustained without the co-operation of the delegates.

The Spanish authorities say that the Competitor was ordered to show her colors and that it had no flag. Her papers had been thrown overboard. The question of piracy may be raised; otherwise the prisoners are ordinary prisoners of war.

Under the treaty even American citizens caught with arms and ammunition are entitled to be represented by counsel.

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that the fine arts would increasingly flourish, as one of the richest blessings of the fatherland.

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## SEIZURE OF THE COMPETITOR

All on Board May Be Treated as Pirates.

### CASE A VERY SERIOUS ONE

SEVERAL IMPORTANT BATTLES LATELY FOUGHT.

Representative Hyde, of Washington, introduces Morrill's Joint Resolution, For the Recognition of the Cuban Belligerency, and Will Ask the Committee to Give Him a Hearing.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

Consul General Williams has not yet obtained a list of the five prisoners captured on the American schooner Competitor. Laborde and Milton are American citizens. The former wrote a letter to Mr. Williams asking him to come and see him, but neither Williams nor Laborde's lawyer have as yet gained access to him. The prisoners are at the arsenal undergoing examination before the judge of instruction, preliminary to a summary naval court martial. The whole proceedings will not last more than ten days.

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